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	numbered 800 to 1,000 men, wore red enaulets and red-berdered epaulets that matched the color of the uniform. The battalien was equipped with more than 100 motor vehicles, most of which were ZIS trucks and some Studebaker trucks. American jeeps were almost the only passenger vehicles used until 1 May 1950. The troops complained that the vehicles were in very poer mechanical condition. Until May 1950, the troops were equipped only with small arms. The were between 19 and about 28 years of age and were frequently rotated. They had no town leave and marched out in formation to attend shows and other performances. (1)), У
	The troops were engaged in driving practice outside the billeting area and infantry drill and arms training on the inside. The unit was scretimes seen leaving the installation by truck. In the spring and fall, the unit would leave for large scale exercises. In the fall of 1949, the troops were absent from the post for about six weeks. The fall of 1949, the troops were absent the post for about six weeks. Seen leaving the installation stated that they were going to the headquarters in Liegnitz (0 52/8 82). Until May 1950, the troops referred to the superior office as division head quarters. In the occupation of the Flak Kaserne occurred prior to October 1951.	25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1
5.	the so-called technical battalion,	į.
	which moved into the southern section of the Flak Kaserne in 1948, had been stationed in Cosel (P 51/X 98) earlier. Upon arrival, the troops establish a supply point for motor vehicle spare parts at the southern section; most of the spare parts had been brought along by the unit. The stocks were fill by spare parts shipped in from the Soviet Zone of Germany and the Polish-occupied areas of Germany. The spare parts included new motors, motor part pistons, chassis parts and fenders. No tank parts or weapons were noticed that section of the installation. Among the troops of the technical battal were some wearing an army uniform with light blue epaulets. The troops were between 21 and 30 years of age. Nost of the officers were older than those of the troops in the northern section of the installation. The unit was also subordinate to a division headquarters in Liegnitz. (1)	led is, in lion re
6.	the former Flak Kaserne. The compound, which consisted of sold stand and low wooden buildings, was damaged during the war and partly rebuilt by and low wooden buildings, was damaged during the war and partly rebuilt by	a t he25X1
7	of a rotorized infantry unit which was referred to as "the battalion". The unit moved into the	25X1 25X1
	installation in 1945 or 1946. components of the same unit were stationed in Prieg (P 51/H 89), Ohlau components of the same unit were stationed in Prieg (P 51/H 89), Ohlau (P 51/C 60), Oppeln (P 51/J 17) Liegnitz and Schweidnitz. The troops were equipped with trucks and armed with light machine guns. They wore red-bored ed epaulets; the officers wore red bands around their caps with the Soviet star. (1) The unit was engaged in maintenance duty at the garages. The salso engaged in drill daily and field training. Prior to Soptember 1950, quarters for Polish troops were located along the read passing the install to the north. (3) The Soviet unit in the Flak Maserne furnished the sent for the Soviet ammunition dump established in a large stable of the former estate in the village of Wessig (P 52/C 41). Infantry ammunition and she for heavy artillery pieces were stockpiled there to the calling.	tanit Lation trick1 r
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- 8. Frior to the fall of 1950, a Soviet supply depot was established in a former Cerman compound in Opperau, a suburb of Breslau. (h) About four field emplacements with Soviet AA guns were last seen near the main road through Neukirch (P 52/C 41) in the summer of 1950. The emplacements were first seen in 1948. Long barreled AA guns were emplaced there in the summer of 1950. About 50 Soviet soldiers were quartered in several dwelling houses along the main road.
- 9. Prior to the summer of 1950, the former Grenadier Kaserne on the east side of Dorpaterstrasse was occupied by Polish motorized troops who were equipped with numerous three-axle trucks. The troops wore the usual brown uniform. A Polish Army hospital was also housed in the installation. Until the summer of 1950, the former Hindenburg Kaserne on the west side of Dorpaterstrasse seemed to be heavily occupied by Soviet notorized troops including an AT artillery unit. The unit was equipped with trucks mounting a light machine gun on a bipod. Six AT guns with very long barrels were also seen. The former Woyrsch Kaserne, adjoining the Hindenburg Kaserne to the west, was occupied by a Polish motorized unit of young regular soldiers and a military school. The troops of the motorized unit were brown uniforms and the students special uniforms consisting of dark-blue or black cloth trousers with broad red stripes at the outside seams, brown blouses with silver-bordered epaulets and silver braid around the sleeves, and brown visor caps with red bands. The school was last observed in July 1950. No heavy weapons were moticed with the motorized unit. (4)
- 10. The large barracks installation on the west side of Obernigkerstrasse in Breslau-Rosenthal quartered a Polish tank unit and a Polish KBW (Corps of Internal Security) unit which, was a regiment. 25X1 12 tanks and 6 armored vehicles with the tank unit but indicated that some of the armored vehicles might have belonged to the KBW units. The six light armoved vehicles had wheels in front and a system of tracks and suspensions in the rear. Each mounted on a special support either a machine gun or a 20-mm AA gun. The tanks observed ran on large bogie wheels but had no track supporting rollers. Furthermore, there was one small tank with revolving turret mounting a gun with a muzzle brake.
- In the summer of 1950, the central Soviet motor vehicle repair shop south of Polanowitz (P 52/C 42) on the east side of the highway to Breslau was operated by Polish laborers and Gorman civilians. The repair shop overhauled Soviet military vehicles. Prior to the summer of 1950, an unidentified Soviet supply installation was located on the premises of the former ceramics factory in Deutsch Lissa. The installation was located west of the Breslau-Liegnitz railroad line, a short distance from the point where the railroad line intersected the Broslau-Liegnitz highway. The installation was guarded by Soviet military personnel still in 1950. A Polish ration supply depot was located in the former barracks area of Buergerwerder prior to the summer of 1950. The installation was located in the former German Army ration supply depot on the south side of Merderstrasse just west of the Koenigsbruecke. The former Cerman barracks installation on the north side of Werderstrasse. opposite the depot, was destroyed during the war and was not rebuilt by the summer of 1950. Polish military installations were observed in the northern section of the spacious barracks area of Duergerworder. However, no military motor vehicles or weapons were naticed there. Excups of up to 50 Polish soldiers were occasionally seen marching out of the billeting area. Polish officers were seen frequently assembling in the section of the billeting area which faced the west bank of the Norder-Oder River just north of the Wilhelmsbruecke. The military installation had the appearance of a training contor。 (5) ·

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	Comments.	
(1)	In August 1951, the former Flak Kaserne a rocket	
	launcher unit and motor vehicle repair shops which probably belong to the	
	technical battalion mentioned in the present report. The motorized infantry	
•	battalion may be an MGB unit. This hypothesis is supported by the statement	
	that the battalion is equipped with only small arms and light machine guns,	
	that it was practicing near Schweidnitz, and by the rumor that the commanding	
	officer was killed by partisans. Units carried in Silesia include the 20th Tank Div, the headquarters of which was in Oppeln during the time covered by	
	the report; and the Hq Northern Group of Forces in Liegnitz. It is believed	25X1
	that the two units are subordinate directly to the Headqua	ters
	Northern Group of Forces in Liegnitz,	
(5)		
. [Lieutenant Colonel Sryachev (Ina) was reported to have been the	—
	commanding officer of a motor transport unit of the Northern Group of Forces	
101	in December 1948.	
(3)	The information confirms the Folish motor transport unit mentioned in a previous	S
(4)	report. The report confirms a Soviet supply installation in Opperau; a Polish motorize	
(4)	unit in the former Grenadior Kaserne, Soviet motorized units in the former	
	Tauentzien Kaserne which is the southoastern section of the Hindenburg Kaserne	
	a Polish officer school in the former Woyrsch Kaserne, a Polish tank regiment	
	and a KBW regiment in the two southernmost barracks installations in Breslau-	•
	Rosenthal.	
(5)	The information generally agrees with the reference report. A Polish veterina	
	hospital and the Militia city headquarters were allegadly housed in the heavily	
_	damaged barracks installations in Buergerwerder in the fall of 1951.	25X1

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